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EXAMINER

KUMAR, PANKAJ

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2631

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/662,405

Applicant(s)

ELDUMIATI ET AL.

Examiner

Pankaj Kumar

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-38 and 40-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-38 and 40-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Oath/Declaration

2. The Oath/Declaration is objected to since there is no date next to the signature for the second inventor, Dean Grumlose.

Response to Amendment

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 4. A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 30, 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scott 5311596 in view of Kalmanek 6757290. Here is how the references teach the claims:
6. As per claim 1: A method for use by a first modem to establish a data communication session with a second modem, said method comprising: calling said second modem (Scott fig. 1: 120) via a telephone line (Scott fig. 1: 130); starting a physical handshaking process with said second modem (Scott col. 4 lines 25-26 "handshaking and training to establish a data connection"; fig. 3: 305); transmitting a pseudo-randomly generated code word (Scott fig. 3: 320, 325) to said second modem (Scott fig. 3: 330) during said physical handshaking process (not in

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Scott but would be obvious as explained below); receiving a scrambled code word from said second modem (Scott fig. 3: 335), wherein said scrambled code word (Scott fig. 3: “random number”) is generated by scrambling said codeword (Scott fig. 3: number; key; modem ID) during said physical handshaking process; analyzing said scrambled code word (Scott fig. 3: 340) during said physical handshaking process; and determining if said second modem meets a compatibility criteria based on said analyzing (Scott fig. 3: 345, 355, 360, 350) during said physical handshaking process; and exchanging identification data with said second modem if said determining determines that said second modem meets said compatibility criteria (not in Scott but would be obvious).

7. What Scott does not teach are performing during the physical handshaking process and exchanging identification data with said second modem if said determining determines that said second modem meets said compatibility criteria. What Kalmanek teaches is performing during the physical handshaking process (Kalmanek fig. 2: performing various functions; establishing gates and sending and receiving to complete the connection before commit message while fig. 4 has steps after the commit message) and exchanging identification data with said second modem if said determining determines that said second modem meets said compatibility criteria (Kalmanek fig. 2: exchanging reserve and/or end to end messages any of which examiner interprets as identification data; this is done after setup messages are exchanged and gates are established and which examiner interprets as occurring after compatibility criteria is met).

8. Thus, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, to arrive at the performing during the physical handshaking process and exchanging identification data with said second modem if said determining determines that said second

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modem meets said compatibility criteria as indicated by the instant claims, because the combined teaching of Scott with Kalmanek suggest communication by performing during the physical handshaking process and exchanging identification data with said second modem if said determining determines that said second modem meets said compatibility criteria as recited by the instant claims. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art, would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Scott with Kalmanek because Scott suggests performing various steps such as transmitting and receiving (something broad) in general and Kalmanek suggests the beneficial use of performing steps during the physical handshaking process (such as keeping the connection alive Kalmanek paragraph 380) and exchanging identification data with said second modem if said determining determines that said second modem meets said compatibility criteria (such as fig. 25: renegotiating connection to establish a new channel for a 3 way call) in the analogous art of telecommunication.

9. As per claim 2 (original): The method of claim 1 wherein said identification data comprises information selected from the group consisting of a platform identifier (Scott fig. 3: 320: "key based on calling modem ID"), a controller revision, a DSP revision, and a firmware revision.

10. Claim 3 (cancelled)

~~11.~~ As per claim 4 (currently amended): The method of claim 1 further comprising completing said physical handshaking process to start said data communication session with said second modem (Kalmanek fig. 2: performing various functions; establishing gates and sending and receiving to complete the connection before commit message while fig. 4 has steps after the commit message); optimizing said data communication session based on said compatibility

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criteria (Scott fig. 3: if key is not valid for decryption, then compatibility criteria of having a match in the challenge will not be made; Kalmanek fig. 4: optimizing connection by closing gate if acknowledgement is not received in a specific time period) wherein said exchanging said identification data occurs after said completing said physical handshaking process (Kalmanek figs. 2, 4: exchanging reserve, end to end message, commit message, other messages).

12. As per claim 5 (currently amended): The method of claim 1 further comprising optimizing said data communication session based on said identification data wherein said exchanging said identification data occurs during said physical handshaking (Scott fig. 3: if match is made, the system either enables data transfer or waits before next steps depending on number of reauthentications and if the match is not made then the connection is dropped and thus it is optimizing connection; Kalmanek fig. 4: optimizing connection by closing gate if acknowledgement is not received in a specific time period.)

13. As per claim 30, Scott in view of Kalmanek teaches a modem identification method for use by a first modem, said method comprising: placing a call by said first modem (Scott fig. 1: 200) to a second modem (Scott fig. 1: 120); entering a physical handshaking process (Scott fig. 4: 605); transmitting a first modem manufacturer parameter (Scott fig. 4: 610) to said second modem during said physical handshaking process (not in Scott but would be obvious as explained below) wherein said first modem manufacture parameter identifies said first modem (Scott fig. 4: 610 is modem identification); receiving a second modem manufacture parameter from said second modem during said physical handshaking process, wherein said second modem manufacture parameter identifies said second modem (Scott fig. 4: 615 based on key as in fig. 3);

and completing said physical handshaking process to establish a data communication session with said second modem (Scott fig. 4: 620, 625).

14. What Scott does not teach is performing during the physical handshaking process. What Kalmanek teaches is performing during the physical handshaking process (Kalmanek fig. 2: performing various functions; establishing gates and sending and receiving to complete the connection before commit message while fig. 4 has steps after the commit message).

15. Thus, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, to arrive at the performing during the physical handshaking process as indicated by the instant claims, because the combined teaching of Scott with Kalmanek suggest communication by performing during the physical handshaking process as recited by the instant claims. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art, would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Scott with Kalmanek because Scott suggests performing various steps such as transmitting and receiving (something broad) in general and Kalmanek suggests the beneficial use of performing steps during the physical handshaking process (such as keeping the connection alive Kalmanek paragraph 380) in the analogous art of telecommunications.

16. As per claim 33, Scott in view of Kalmanek teaches the method of claim 30. Scott in view of Kalmanek does not teach wherein said first modem manufacturer parameter is transmitted as part of V.8. However, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, to modify the prior art teaching of Scott in view of Kalmanek by replacing H.323 as in col. 1 of Kalmanek with the V.8 as recited by the instant claims, because Scott in view of Kalmanek suggests when there is equipment that is recommended or required to comply with a standard one would use that standard such as when

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there is equipment that is recommended or required to comply with V.8 standards, one would use the V.8 standard, in the analogous art of telecommunications.

17. Claims 6-29, 31, 32, 38, 40-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scott 5,311,596 in view of Kalmanek 6757290 and further in view of Dudek 5,208,812.

Here is how the references teach the claims:

18. As per claim 6 (currently amended): Scott in view of Kalmanek teaches the method of claim 1. What Scott in view of Kalmanek does not teach is wherein after said determining, said method further comprising opening a primary data channel, thereafter opening a second logical channel; and transmitting diagnostic/maintenance data to said second modem using said second logical channel. Dudek teaches wherein after said determining, said method further comprises opening a primary data channel (Dudek col. 7 lines 23-42: "first logic channel"); thereafter opening a second logical channel (Dudek col. 7 lines 23-42: "second logic channel"; paragraph 136: D channel); and transmitting diagnostic/maintenance data to said second modem using said second logic channel (Dudek col. 7 lines 23-42: "quality of transmission of the second logical channel"; paragraph 136: D channel).

19. Thus, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, to arrive at the after said determining, said method further comprising opening a primary data channel, thereafter opening a second logical channel; and transmitting diagnostic/maintenance data to said second modem using said second logical channel as recited by the instant claims, because the combined teaching of Scott in view of Kalmanek with Dudek suggest communication after said determining, said method further comprising opening a primary data channel, thereafter opening a second logical channel; and transmitting

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diagnostic/maintenance data to said second modem using said second logical channel as recited by the instant claims. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art, would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Scott in view of Kalmanek with Dudek because Scott in view of Kalmanek suggests negotiating connection (something broad) in general and Dudek suggests the beneficial use of determine quality of transmission (such as to have a good quality connection) (in the analogous art of telecommunication).

20. As per claim 7, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises customer platform identification data (Dudek paragraph 136: "The D channel code word also contains a LID field"; "the code placed in the LID field will be a base identification code (BID),").

21. As per claim 8, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises customer code revision identification data (Dudek paragraph 15: "Depending on the burst structure being used, as will be described later, each burst comprises either 68 bits or 66 bits."; revision between 66 bits and 68 bits).

22. As per claim 9, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises modem initialization data (Dudek col. 23 lines 65-68: "Once this synchronization has been obtained, the contents of the D channel can be decoded and the process of link initiation can begin.").

23. As per claim 10, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises a remote query by said

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first modem of the responses of said second modem to AT commands (Dudek figs. 33, 34: querying to see if ID is ok or lost).

24. As per claim 11, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises information regarding a status of call waiting (Dudek checking ID status of the call between the base station and the cordless phone; if the base station receives a call, then the call is inherently waiting until the cordless phone answers the call).

25. As per claim 12, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises remote network management information (Dudek: handshaking requires managing information, such as ID, with a network of at least 2 devices where one device is remote from the other device).

26. As per claim 13, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises system configuration data (Dudek configuring for 66 or 68 bits).

27. As per claim 14, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said transmitting said diagnostic/maintenance data further comprises: transmitting a command to said second modem; and receiving a response from said second modem in response to said command (Dudek figs. 33, 34 shows communication between 11 and 3).

28. As per claim 15, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises firmware revision data transmitted from said first modem to said second modem (Dudek paragraph 166: “ ... the LID

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code may identify the telepoint company or system with which the handset is registered ... ”;

paragraph 15: “Depending on the burst structure being used, as will be described later, each burst comprises either 68 bits or 66 bits.”; revision between 66 bits and 68 bits).

29. As per claim 16, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises uniquely generated call identification data (Dudek paragraph 139: “The system controller 79 assembles the D channel code words being transmitted by the base station 3, and examines the PID and LID fields.”).

30. As per claim 17, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 16 wherein said call identification data comprises time information (Dudek paragraph 139: “If the system controller 79 does not detect its own PID code within a time-out period, then in step H5 the handset 11 will conclude that the received call from the base station 3 is not intended for it, and it will return to step H1.”).

31. As per claim 18, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 16 wherein said call identification data comprises information regarding the types of modems being connected (Dudek paragraph 166: “ ... the LID code may identify the telepoint company or system with which the handset is registered ... ”).

32. As per claim 19, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 16 where in said call identification data comprises information regarding which telephone line is being used (Dudek paragraph 139: “If the system controller 79 does not detect its own PID code within a time-out period, then in step H5 the handset 11 will conclude that the received call from the base station 3 is not intended for it, and it will return to step H1.”).

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33. As per claim 20, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said second logical channel is used simultaneously with said primary data channel (Dudek col. 7 lines 23-42: first logic channel and second logic channel are being used simultaneously; col. 21 lines 27 to 34: channels B and D are used simultaneously).

34. As per claim 21, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 20 further comprising: analyzing said primary data channel and said second logical channel for usage; and prioritizing said primary data channel if both said primary data channel and said second logical channel are simultaneously used (Dudek col. 21 lines 27 to 34: B channel given priority to have the speech data; both channels are inherently analyzed for usage; col. 35 last paragraph: amount of data currently stored in the stores).

35. As per claim 22, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 further comprising transmitting said identification data on said second logical channel (Dudek col. 21 line 42: "identification ... codes").

36. As per claim 23, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein the diagnostic/maintenance data is used to optimize the data communication session (Kalmanek fig. 4: optimizing connection by closing gate if acknowledgement is not received in a specific time period).

37. As per claim 24, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 further comprising sending AT commands to the second modem on the second logical channel; and receiving a response to said AT commands from said second modem (Dudek figs. 33, 34: querying to see if ID is ok or lost and also sending mux).

38. As per claim 25, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 further comprising receiving AT commands from the second modem on the second logical channel; and transmitting a response to said AT commands (Dudek figs. 33, 34: querying to see if ID is ok or lost and also sending mux).

39. As per claim 26, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises a remote query to responses of said second modem to diagnostic query commands (Dudek figs. 33, 34: querying to see if ID is ok or lost is from remote).

40. As per claim 27, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 wherein said diagnostic/maintenance data comprises a random or pseudo-random number which indexes into a database uniquely or pseudo-uniquely identifying call conditions (Dudek paragraph 150: "The new LID code is an arbitrarily chosen code which identifies this specific link between the base station 3 and the handset 11."; fig. 8: arrangement of data in a data structure).

41. As per claim 28, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 further comprising: sending a query command to the second modem on said second logical channel; and receiving a response to said query commands from said second modem (Dudek col. 21 lines 27 to 52: D channel; "enable one part to recognize the other"; "permit or refuse to permit a communication link").

42. As per claim 29, Scott in view of Kalmanek and further in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 6 further comprising: receiving a query command from the second modem on said second logical channel and transmitting a response to said query commands to said second

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modem (Dudek col. 21 lines 27 to 52: D channel; “enable one part to recognize the other”; “permit or refuse to permit a communication link”).

43. As per claim 31, Scott in view of Kalmanek teaches the method of claim 30. Scott in view of Kalmanek does not teach the remainder of the claim. Dudek teaches wherein said first modem manufacturer parameter is a DSP revision of said first modem (Dudek paragraph 166: “... the LID code may identify the telepoint company or system with which the handset is registered ...”; paragraph 15: “Depending on the burst structure being used, as will be described later, each burst comprises either 68 bits or 66 bits.”; revision between 66 bits and 68 bits).

44. Thus, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, to arrive at the first modem manufacturer parameter is a DSP revision of said first modem as indicated by the instant claims, because the combined teaching of Scott in view of Kalmanek with Dudek suggest communication where the first modem manufacturer parameter is a DSP revision as recited by the instant claims. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art, would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Scott in view of Kalmanek with Dudek because Scott in view of Kalmanek suggests negotiation (something broad) in general and Dudek suggests the beneficial use of negotiation (such as performing identification) in the analogous art of telecommunication.

45. As per claim 32, Scott in view of Kalmanek teaches the method of claim 30. Scott in view of Kalmanek does not teach the remainder of the claim. Dudek teaches wherein said first modem manufacturer parameter is a firmware revision of said modem (Dudek paragraph 166: “... the LID code may identify the telepoint company or system with which the handset is

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registered ...”; paragraph 15: “Depending on the burst structure being used, as will be described later, each burst comprises either 68 bits or 66 bits.”; revision between 66 bits and 68 bits).

46. Thus, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, to arrive at the first modem manufacturer parameter is a firmware revision of said modem as recited by the instant claims, because the combined teaching of Scott in view of Kalmanek with Dudek suggest communication where the first modem manufacturer parameter is a firmware revision as indicated by the instant claims. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art, would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Scott in view of Kalmanek with Dudek because Scott in view of Kalmanek suggests negotiation (something broad) in general and Dudek suggests the beneficial use of negotiating bits (such as performing identification) in the analogous art of telecommunication.

47. Claims 38, 40-48 are discussed in respect to other claims above.

48. Claims 34-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scott 5,311,596 in view of Dudek 5,208,812. Here is how the references teach the claims:

49. As per claim 34 Scott teaches a modem identification method for use by a first modem, said first modem being in communication with a host, said method comprising: placing a call by said first modem (Scott fig. 1: 200) to a second modem (Scott fig. 1: 120); completing a physical handshaking process to establish a data communication session with said second modem (Scott in col. 4 lines 25-26 says “handshaking and training to establish a data connection” and then in lines 37-38, Scott says “fig. 3... after establishing the data connection ... in step 305, CPU 210 proceeds to step 310...”; fig. 4: 620, 625); establishing an error correction process with said second modem, said error correction process having a primary channel, for exchanging data

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between said host and said second modem, and a secondary channel (this is not in Scott but it would be obvious as discussed below); transmitting a first modem manufacturer parameter to said second modem (Scott fig. 4: 610 is modem identification; Scott col. 7 lines 35-36: receipt of modem id can occur during handshaking process) via said secondary channel, wherein said first modem manufacture parameter identifies said first modem (Scott figs. 3, 4, 5: modem id); receiving a second modem manufacturer parameter from said second modem (Scott fig. 4: 615 based on key as in fig. 3) via said secondary channel, wherein said second modem manufacture parameter identifies said second modem (Scott col. 7 lines 37-52; col. 6 line 30 to col. 7 line 15; digital signature, certificate, password assigned).

50. What Scott does not teach is establishing an error correction process with said second modem said error correction process having a primary channel, for exchanging data between said host and said second modem, and a secondary channel. What Dudek teaches is establishing an error correction process with said second modem (Dudek paragraph 6: “an arrangement is provided in which two logical channels are multiplexed together, with signals of one logical channel being encoded to enable error detection, and detected errors in this logical channel being monitored and used as a measure of the extent to which the other channel is exposed to errors.”; “Accordingly, it is advantageous to encode transmitted signals for error detection and correction and/or monitor the link quality to enable remedial steps such as breaking and re-establishing the link, possibly on a different radio channel, if the link quality becomes unacceptably low”). What Dudek teaches is said error correction process having a primary channel, for exchanging data between said host and said second modem, and a secondary channel (Dudek col. 7 lines 23-42: “first logic channel”; col. 7 lines 23-42: “second logic channel”; paragraph 136: D channel).

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51. Thus, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, to arrive at the establishing an error correction process with said second modem said error correction process having a primary channel, for exchanging data between said host and said second modem, and a secondary channel as recited by the instant claims, because the combined teaching of Scott with Dudek suggest communication while establishing an error correction process with said second modem said error correction process having a primary channel, for exchanging data between said host and said second modem, and a secondary channel as indicated by the instant claims. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art, would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Scott with Dudek because Scott suggests determining if there is an error (i.e. Scott col. 7 line 50) (something broad) in general and Dudek suggests the beneficial use of having an error correction process, such as breaking and reestablishing a link to have a better connection and Dudek suggests the beneficial use of having two channels, such as faster communication, in the analogous art of telecommunication.

52. As per claim 35, Scott in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 34, wherein said modem manufacturer parameter is a DSP revision of said modem (Dudek paragraph 166: “... the LID code may identify the telepoint company or system with which the handset is registered ...”; paragraph 15: “Depending on the burst structure being used, as will be described later, each burst comprises either 68 bits or 66 bits.”; revision between 66 bits and 68 bits).

53. As per claim 36, Scott in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 34 wherein said modem manufacturer parameter is a firmware revision of said modem (Dudek paragraph 166: “... the LID code may identify the telepoint company or system with which the handset is

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registered ...”; paragraph 15: “Depending on the burst structure being used, as will be described later, each burst comprises either 68 bits or 66 bits.”; revision between 66 bits and 68 bits).

54. As per claim 37, Scott in view of Dudek teaches the method of claim 34. Scott in view of Dudek does not teach wherein said error correction process is based on V.42 recommendation.

However, it would have been obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art, at time the invention was made, to modify the prior art teaching of Scott in view of Dudek by replacing MPT 1375 specification as in col. 1 of Dudek with the V.8 as recited by the instant claims, because Scott in view of Dudek suggests when there is equipment that is recommended or required to comply with a standard one would use that standard such as when there is equipment that is recommended or required to comply with V.8 standards, one would use the V.8 standard, in the analogous art of telecommunications.

Conclusion

55. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pankaj Kumar whose telephone number is (571) 272-3011. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon, Tues, Thurs and Fri after 8AM to after 6:30PM.

56. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mohammad H. Ghayour can be reached on (571) 272-3021. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

57. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pankaj Kumar", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

PK